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Good Citizenship. By GROVER CLEVELAND. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Co., 1908. Pp. 78. \$0.50.

Much of what a man actively engaged in public affairs speaks and writes is likely to have only a passing interest and little of permanent value except for his biographer or the historian. It deals in a practical way with questions of only momentary importance. But when a man who has been twice elevated to the highest office in the gift of the people and who, in administering the duties of that office, has shown such sound judgment, unswerving honesty, and rugged courage as to command the confidence and esteem not only of his own party but of the entire nation—when such a man speaks upon the broad questions of the needs of the country and the duties of citizenship his words carry with them a weight that cannot possibly attach to the utterances of one who has never felt the heavy responsibility of such an exalted position.

The two addresses by Grover Cleveland published in the neat little volume labeled *Good Citizenship* were delivered in Chicago, one before the Commercial Club in 1903, the other on Washington's Birthday, 1907, before the Union League Club. They are the ripened fruit of more than three score years of experience, observation, and reflection. Their exhortations to a life of patriotic self-sacrifice come with convincing power because they spring from the heart of a man who has practiced through a long life the precepts that he urges upon his fellow-countrymen. A desire to impress upon the minds of his hearers the truth that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty" and to shake them out of a too optimistic confidence that the mere bigness of our republic or its "destiny" must carry it safely past all dangers seems to be the chief burden of his message on both occasions. "Our government," he says, "was made by patriotic, unselfish, sober-minded men for the control or protection of a patriotic, unselfish, and sober-minded people. It is suited to such a people; but for those who are selfish, corrupt, and unpatriotic it is the worst government on earth. It is so constructed that it needs for its successful operation the constant care and guiding hand of the people's abiding faith and love, and not only is this unremitting guidance necessary to keep our national mechanism true to its work, but the faith and love which prompt it are the best safeguards against selfish citizenship." Again he reminds us that "Our country is infinitely more than a domain affording to those who dwell upon it immense material advantages and opportunities. In such a country we live. But I love to think of a glorious nation built upon the will of free men, set apart for the propagation and cultivation of humanity's best ideal of a free government, and made ready for the growth and fruition of the highest aspirations of patriotism. This is the country that lives in us. I indulge in no mere figure of speech when I say that our nation, the immortal spirit of our domain, lives in us—in our hearts and minds and consciences. There it must find its nutriment or die."

We may not compare these speeches of former President Cleveland with Washington's Farewell Address it is true. The Father of His Country spoke from a place of honor and reverence in the heart of the nation which no other mortal man is likely to gain. His words, therefore, have appealed to succeeding generations with an authority that seems something more than human. But the sound common-sense of these addresses of Mr. Cleveland, their timely warn-

ings, their earnest exhortations to civic righteousness, and their almost pathetic appeal to guard sacredly "the country that lives in us" ought to give to them a permanent place in our most treasured literature.

EDWARD E. HILL

CHICAGO NORMAL SCHOOL

Elementary Turning. By FRANK H. SELDEN, The University of Chicago. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co., 1907. Pp. 197; with nearly 300 illustrations. \$1.00.

This is the second of a series of four books by the same author announced by the publishers. The first, *Elementary Woodwork*, was published in 1906, the third will deal with elementary cabinet-making, and the fourth with pattern-making. The present volume on turning is intended by the author as a text to be placed in the hands of the pupil with the expectation that "there will be little need for class demonstration." The following paragraph sets forth a somewhat original point of view that is continually emphasized in the book (p. 39): "If the tools catch and the piece is spoiled, the exercise should not be repeated. You should pass on to the next exercise. By attempting the next problem you will have an opportunity to see the same difficulty from a different viewpoint, and it may enable you to overcome it. Only by a study of the methods, instead of blindly practicing for skill, will you become able to do good and rapid work. To repeat an exercise simply to gain skill cannot result in a knowledge of turning, and is certain to injure the mind, although by such repetition you may be able to do some very good work."

Part I consists of a series of thirty lessons on the fundamental exercises in turning; Part II contains thirty-two supplementary exercises; and Part III presents a very satisfactory discussion of tools and fittings. The numerous illustrations are for the most part from photographs and serve their purpose well. The book should prove a help to the busy teacher.

Educational Woodworking for Home and School. By JOSEPH C. PARK, State Normal and Training School, Oswego, New York. New York: Macmillan, 1908. Pp. 310, over 250 illustrations. \$1.00 net.

This book is an attempt to provide "a textbook that can be put into the hands of pupils so that they may be held responsible for important subject-matter in connection with woodwork." It does not attempt, as some other books have done, to take the place of a teacher but rather assumes the supervision of a skilled instructor. It gathers together in convenient form a mass of material on tools, machines, timber, etc., for use in reference and recitation. Included in the book is an outline of a course in woodworking covering years 6 to 9 inclusive and numerous working drawings of shop projects.

Part I, 78 pages, describes and illustrates woodworking tools; Part II, 20 pages, woodworking machinery; Part III, outline study of wood; Part IV, fastening devices used in wood construction; Part V, wood finishing; Part VI, exercises in woodworking; Part VII, wood turning. The book closes with